THE STATE CAPITAL.

Reception of the Tammany Delegation.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

A Commission to Investigate the County Officers.

REPORT OF QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, Feb. 4, 1879. The Tammany Committee appointed to visit lbany for the purpose of consulting with Governor Robinson in reference to Register Loew and County Clerk Gumbleton arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon. They located themselves at Stanwix Hall and the Delevan House, and held a private meeting at five o'clock in parlor 57 of the latter hotel. It was there determined that politics should be entirely eschewed the visit to the Governor, and that no subject whatever should be treated upon except that which brought the committee to Albany. At half-past seven c'clock the members of the delega-tion, accompanied by a number of their friends, proceeded to the residence of Governor Robinson in Eagle street. They were shown into one of the capacious parlors, where they were warmly greeted by the Governor. Among those present were Sens tors Wagstaff, Ecclesine and Hogan, Assemblyman McDonough, General McMahon, ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer, Sachems Edward Kearney and Augustus Schell, Fire Commissioner Gorman, Park Commis-sioner Lane, Assemblyman Madigan, Police Justice Duffy, Corporation Attorney Boyd and Mono Diefen-

EX-SENATOR CREAMER'S SPERCH.

When the gentlemen were all souted around the room Governor Robinson was addressed by ex-Senstor Creamer, who prefaced his remarks with allusions to the prevailing feeling as to a necessity for politi-cal reform, and this was especially noticeable in Washington and Albany. This was a healthful sign. It was appreciated that no public official could now fail to perform his duties faithfully without a vigorous scrutiny on the part of the people. Mr. Creamer pext alluded to the evil effects resulting from legislative interference with the muni-cipal government of New York city; for twenty-two years this interference had been plainly observable. Previous to that time our laws had been enforced with vigor and purity. Since that period we had had no stable form of government. New York had simply been a football for the rapacity of successive republican Legislatures. The same effect was observable in other cities of the State. How true was it, then, that we should have a general reformation all over the State. Such a change should affect all other cities as well as New York. It was about time to put a stop to this piecemeal interference by the enactment of general laws. He (Mr. Creamer) was opposed to a selection being made of any particular section of the State in this respect. Notwithstanding the fact that the republicans had thus despoiled New York city of her rights, they had never attempted to remove officials who had been regularly chosen by the people. It was understood that officials in all parts of the State had technically invaded certain provisions of statutes affecting their departments. The truth appeared to be in this connection that the law was more honored in the breach than in the observance. Judges had permitted fees to be paid without warrant of law, yet no objection had been raised. Until aided by the Legis-lature it would be impossible to reform matters in objection had been raised. Until aided by the Legislature it would be impossible to reform matters in this respect. For twenty-five years the government of the State had not been fully in the hands of the democratic party except in the years 1870 and 1871. When a change came it should not be accompanied by the selection of a few officers who had simply done what their predecessors did before them. They asked for the same reforms all through the State. There was not an officer in the State appointed to collect taxes who did not violate his eath almost every day. Mr. Creamer concluded his speech by complimenting Governor Robinson on the brilliant record he had made as chief executive of the State.

Mr. E. P. Wheeler, a New York lawyer, who was defeated for State Senator in 1875 as the Tammany candidate in a contest in the Eighth district against Francis M. Bixby, spoke next. He made a legal argument in defence of the impeached officials. He remarked that the gentiemen company the delegation had now come.

candidate in a contest in the Eighth district against Francis M. Bixby, spoke next. He made a legal argument in defence of the impeached officials. He remarked that the gentlemen composing the delegation had not come there to represent any particular political organization. They did not ask the Governor to refrain from doing or to do anything which would injure or benefit any clique or set of men; they had the welfare of the State at heart; they did not desire to put forward any argument in support of their position, particularly on any partizen or personal ground. They saw charges made against gentlemen in the city of New York for whom they had the highest respect. They looked to the Governor of the State to decide whether a technical violation of the law should be radically punished. In the case of the impeached officials the fees exacted by their predecessors. In some cases they had been less. The wisest judges and the best law-yers had differed in their estimate as to what were really the legal fees under the circumstances. Why, then, was it not likely that the incumbents of these offices would err in some instances. Mr. Wheeler then culogized Register Low as a conscientious Judge when on the bench, and expressed the highest opinions of his integrity. He argued that there was no deliberate intention on the Register's part to charge illegal fees and violation of the law and no deliberate purpose to charge more than he was fairly entitled to. If it were proved to be a substantial fact that the New York officials intentionally and persistently charged extertionate fees to which they were not cutified then the delegation would not ask for their acquittal.

Mr. O. B. Potter also made a few remarks in sup-

Mr. O. B. Potter also made a few remarks in sup-port of the position assumed by the committee. He did not think the fees paid in the Register's office of New York were larger than those paid in other parts of the New York

New York were larger than those paid in other parts of the State.

GRAND SACHEM SCHELL SPEARS.

Mr. Augustus Schell next stepped to the front of the room and forcibly advocated the cause of Mr. Loew. He siluded sarcastically to the charges made by the Bar Association committee, and said that the escociation had never complained before. This committee had formed themselves into a special inquest, moving around here and there to find out where anything had gone wrong. Why should they take the place of the Grand Jury? They were now before the Governor of the State and he had the power to send them back. Why was New York always singled out for raids of this description? It seemed to be part of the general plan to keep the metropolic as close as possible to Albany.

"A FINANCIAL LOSS."

Senator WAGNARF—I think Your Excellency inquired to-day as to the emoluments of the office of Register. Mr. Gorman, I understand, can give some facts on the subject.

Fire Commissioner Gorman said that in conversation with Mr. Charles E. Loew, brother of the Register, that gentleman had informed him that the Register's office had been conducted at a financial loss since September last.

IEFLY OF THE GOVERNOR.

legister's office had been conducted at a financial loss since September last.

MEPLY OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Robinson then rose from his chair and asked if any other gentleman wished to present his views. No response was heard, and the Governor, in a plain and emphatic manner, stated that he was giad to meet the delegation of citizens who had called upon him. The remarks male as to the government of the city of New York met with his hearty approval. Such a government was not a government of the people. As to the charges against the county officials no investigation had yet been made by him. In the case of the Register the answer handed in was considered insufficient. A supplemental answer had been sent up, which had received yesterday. He had not yot read a line of it. In the case of the County Clerk he had given until the 10th inst. to reply to the charges. The merits of both cases had remained entirely unfouched. He did not know in point of fact whether the charges were true or untrue. In the amended answer of the Register he had denied the allegations, and it would be necessary to send the whole matter before a Commission for investigation. It was with much regret that he (Governor Robinson) had received these charges. He wished the committee to go before the Grand Jury. Being presented he could not erade the duty made incumbent upon him under the law. The gentleman who spoke had done him the justice to say that he would not allow any extrangous influence to affect his decision. He would be acting in the capacity of pudge, with an earnest desire that the evidence might show the accused parties guilliess. It would be far more agreeable to him to find the officials innocent. Some of the expressions used that New York had been singled out were erroneous. Two or three other complaints had been before him of a somewhat similar nature from different counties of, the State.

A GENERAL HANDSHAKING.

colusion of his remarks, | office

shook hands cordially with all the gentlemen present, and the delegation withdrew.

A vigorous opposition has developed itself to night to the passage of Senator Murphy's resolution in the Assembly, appointing an investigating committee as to New York city addists. It is understood that the proposition will be called up to-morrow and killed.

A DEFENCE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The feature of to-day's proceedings in the Assembly was a renewal of the discussion upon that part of the Governor's message relative to the Insurance Department. It becomes daily more and more apparent that the light against this department, as conducted by Superintendent John K. Smyth, will prove one of the leading issues of the present session. The onslaught must result in a fer more bifter controversy than that of last year, when an attempt was made to remove Smyth by impeachment. To-day was general order day in the Lower House, and the Governor's message came up for discussion in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Grady spoke for nearly an hour in defence of the Governor's position. He took my the issues advanced by Mr. Knowles in the speech of that ignition and Mr. Grady challenged anybody to find fault with the Executive in this connection. The charge that he (Governor Robinson) had been responsible in any way for the failure of the Widows and Orphans' Company was reduced in the assertion that the Governor had caused his connection with that institution seven years before its failure. Mr. Grady advocated the abolition of the department as a public necessity, and read extracts from speeches delivered by Senators last year in the Smyth impeachment processings, where official outrages and illegal action of the hisarcant cally handled the circular "dodge" of Superintendent Smyth in asking for an indorsement of his course from the insurance companies, and castigated the republicans, who, he said, and dragged personalities into the discussion.

Mr. Slean then moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the Mes

A bill compelling all owners of three story houses to provide proper means of escape, such as indders and rope, in case of fire, has been introduced in the Assembly.

THE QUARANTIKE COMMISSIONERS.

Among the reports of various institutions presented to the present Senate hone contain more interesting facts or more striking suggestions than the document handed in to-day by the Quarantine Commissioners in the shape of their annual report. It appears that the Commissioners think the Health Officer is overpaid, and they recommend that his position be made a salaried one, and that the fees collected shall go to pay the salaries of employes and to keep the various buildings in repair, thus making the Quarantine establishment self-supporting. The report points out that the fees for boarding vessels being fixed by statute are beyond the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, and calls attention to the fact that they remain just as they were fixed fifty-nine years ago notwithstanding the numense increase in the number of acrivals since that time. During the last year, "377 vessels came into the port of New York—a greater number than is recorded of any other year since the foundation of the State. The Health Officer's fees from this source are set down for the year as amounting to upward of \$40,000. The report sets forth that, while the sum is handed over yearly to the Health Officer, the Commissioners are obliged to call upon the people of the State for money to pay expenses and to keep the buildings in repair. Formerly large fees were exacted from shipowners for funigating vessels. These fees, ranging as high as \$50 for each funigation, the report says, have been gradually reduced by the present Commissioners to less that one-fourth of that sum, and there has been a corresponding reduction in the fees for transporting the sick and other services, the regulation of which came within the jurisdiction of the Quarantine Commissioners. These gentlemen set forth that in view of the depression of business they have deemed it thei Legislature \$20,000 extra "to make necessary repairs to the buildings and foundations." They claim to have reduced the expenses more than three-fourths

to the buildings and foundations." They claim to have reduced the expenses more than three-fourths during the past three years. Owing to some legal difficulty as to who is liable for the expenses of the steamboat N. K. Hopkins, and also as to the extra expenditures to prepare for the threatened epidemic of yellow fever a deficiency of \$3,000 remains to be made good. The report states that the Commissioners contemplate selling the steamboat and that they would then be able to get along with an annual appropriation of \$10,000.

THE BROCKLYN SEWER GAS.

Among the many bills introduced in the Senate there was perhaps only one of general interest, and that one is by no means likely to pass, in its precent shape at least. It was introduced by Senator J. F. Pierce, of Brooklyn, and it gives to the Board of Health, of that city, power to say what plan shall be adopted and what materials used in the construction of all water and drainage pipes and similar plumbing work in Brooklyn, and provides that "a reasonable fee" shall be charged for supervision. It is likely that the bill will be amended so as to substitute for the adjective, which qualifies the word "fee," something more definites

THE SUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting this evening of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly a resolution was adopted requesting the directors and officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to appear before the committee on Thursday, February 6, at half-past seven P. M., with the books and papers of the company.

TROUBLE IN TERRE HAUTE.

ALLEGED DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES OF EX-TENDING THE CITY LIMITS-NEGLECT OF STATUTORY PROVISIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 4., 1879.

Developments of a serious character and of deep interest to the whole city have come to light, notwith standing the efforts of the city authorities to conceal the fact. It is a question as to whether nearly onethird of our citizens are really citizens or not. facts are as follows:--At different times since 1860 the corporate limits have been extended away from the river in an eastern direction, and since that time a wide slip of prairie, lying east of the old city, has been built up and thickly populated, and a new ward (the Sixth) created, with full municipal dignities, it has only now been discovered that there are statutory provisions which set forth certain exceptions in regard to the power of city governments to extend the city limits. Some of the cities have ignored this pravision and this invalidates the municipal title to a large extent of territory, and unseats two councilmen. Residents of this land have been paying city taxes and voting at city elections, when by the provisions of law they were neither forced to do the one nor entitled to do the other. During the past few weeks our councilmen have been at the State capital trying to get a bill passed legalizing the new territory. If this is not passed, it will be a serious thing for the city as the taxes will amount to nearly \$1,000,000. the corporate limits have been extended away from

COLONEL SNOWDEN DECLINES.

PHILADELPHIA, Peb. 4, 1879. Colonel Snowden, Postmaster of Philadelphia, wrote last night to the President declining the Directorship of the United States Mint. Colonel Directorahip of the United States Mint. Colonel Snowden was offered the position on the 5th of December by President Hayes, who was very anxious that he should accept the office, on account of his twenty years' service in the Philadelphia Mint and thorough familiarity with the workings of that department. Colonel Snowden at once declined the position when it was first tendered him, but was afterward induced by the President and Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw him decision, and reconsider the matter. Now, however, after weighing the question carefully, Colonel Snowden finally declines. His reasons for this course are of a private and domestic nature, his business and social ties in this city baing of so strong a nature that it would be unpleasant to him to change his residence to Washington. There is general satisfaction in Philadelphia that Colonel Snowden is not to leave the Pest Office, whose affairs he administers very successfully. It is very complimentary to Colonel Snowden that in the case of the Directorship of the Mint the office has sought the man, not the man the office. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONSTITUTION REPORTED [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 4, 1879.

London, Feb. 4, 1879.

The French steamer Amerique, which arrived at Havre to-day, reports meeting the United States ship Constitution, bound from Havre to New York, 250 miles cast of the Lizard, all well.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NonFOLK, Va., Feb. 4, 1879. It is said in naval circles here that Commodore T.
T. Pattison has been selected as commandant of the
Gesport Navy Yard, to succeed Commodore J. B.
Creighton, whose time expires on July 1 next.

FINDINGS IN THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT COM-MANDER KELLS APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1879.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1879.

The President to-day approved the findings of the General Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieutenant Commander Kells, who was tried on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in selling his pay vouchers and afterward collecting the money thereon. The judgment of the Court was that he should be dismissed from the service, and an order to that effect has now been signed.

REPORTS FROM THE PACIFIC SQUADRON-AD-MIRAL RODGERS AT PANAMA-A BOAT BACE BETWEEN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WARSMEN.

The United States steamer Alaska, Captain George Brown commanding, sailed from this port on the evening of the 21st inst., for a cruise along the Central American and Mexican coast, and will shortly arrive at San Francisco. After a brief stay in that port

the will proceed to Honolulu.

The Tuscarora sailed from this port on the evening of the 23d inst. She is ordered to perform surveying

The Tuscarora sailed from this port on the evening of the 23d inst. She is ordered to perform surveying service on the Central American and Mexican coast, a work to which the Tuscarora has been devoted for some months. Many points on the coast are comparatively unknown, and our charts in common use are not always to be depended upon.

The Pensacola, flagship of Admiral Rodgers, leaves Panama on Saturday, under the temporary command of Commander E. Terry, Captain Irwin having been detached. She goes direct to Valparaiso, and will probably be forty days at sea. The Lackawanna remains for the present at Panama.

AN ENTERESTING NAVAL CONTEST.

A well-contested boat race, between crews selected from the Pensacola, Lackawanna and Alaska, came off at half-past seven on the morning of the 20th. The boats employed were cutters, manned cach with four-teen care, and in charge of a coxswain. The course was for a mile and a half out, each boat turning its own stakeboat, which was distinguished by a flag, and then home. The purse offered was at the rate of \$10 per man, or \$450 in all. From the start the Alaska's boat gradually forced ahead, the men pulling a strong, steady, sweeping stroke of thirty-four to the minute. They turned their stakeboat thirty seconds in advance of the Pensacola's crew and fifty seconds in dayance of the Pensacola's crew and fifty seconds before that of the Lackawanna.

On the homestretch the Alaska's boys had it all their own way. Those in the Lackawanna's boat spurted bravely, keeping up a forty-two stroke for some time, while the Pensacola's crew and fifty seconds before that of the Lackawanna. The progress of the race was eagerly watched from the ships-of-war and by visitors from shore and from merchant ships in the bay, and the winners were heartily cheered. The men of the Alaska were particularly interested, and from all sorts or elevated outlooks in the rigging watched the struggle, while cheer after cheer went up as it was evident that their comrades had won.

The arrangements for the race

PAUL BOYTON.

THE CELEBRATED SWIMMER AT THE PLACE OF HIS NATIVITY-HIS VOYAGE ALONG THE ALLE-

GHENY RIVER. According to a special invitation from the Mayor and citizens of Pittsburg Captain Paul Boyton arrived here early yesterday morning, with the Hebald correspondent, showing no signs of his exertions in the exhibition before President Hayes. As it is eight years since Boyton has visited the smoky little city that gave him birth the Captain was not quite pre-pared for the "Far West" style that has crept into Pittsburg in late years. An incident occurred which brought the general character of Pittsburgers to his brought the general character of Pittsburgers to his mind very forcibly. Just after leaving the railway depot we met one of Boyton's old friends, who advanced with an easy, familiar air and said, "Halio, Captain! how are you? There has been a very bad report about you spread around the city for the past few days."

"Indeed," replied Boyton, in astenishment, "what is the substance of it?"

"They say you're a temperance man, and made a temperance speech in New York the other day. If that ever gets around it will kill you sure with all honest men."

During the day Captain Boyton visited the spot

name renowned in every corner of the earth. Here
it was also that the Captain first learned to strike
out in the water, in the very face of the eagle-eyed
policemen of the city. He is still determined to
make a trip down the Allegheny River , before the public reception is given, despite
the fact that the crashing and grinding sound of the
ice in the stream can be distinctly heard from the
window of our hotel!

The programme of the voyage has been changed, so
that the distance and peril will be almost tripled,
Instead of starting from Rittanning, as Captain
Boyton originally intended, he will make a run the
whole length of the Allegheny River, from Oil City
to Pittsburg, a distance of over one hundred and
fity miles, through the ice. The difficulties
presented are numerous. The course of the river
is extremely tortnous, and the abrupt bendings
and twistings create side currents and whirlpools,
which may bar his progress. Another obstacle is the
existence of two rapids—the Falling Springs Rapids,
thirty-five miles below Oil City, and, forty miles further down, the Riffles Falls. The former are full of
sharp, jagged rocks, to be dashed against any of
which it the lightning-like current would mean certain death, while the former are composed of complicated currents and undercurrents, that hurl boats
against the huge cliffs which rise on either side of
the river for 250 yards. But the greatest danger to
be apprehended is the formation of ice gorges in
front of the voyage, who would be ground to powder
by the cakes in the rear or driven beneath the floe
and smothered.

The Captain expects to start for Oil City to-morrow

by the cakes in the rear or driven beneath the floe and smothered.

The Captain expects to start for Oil City to-morrow night, and will take the water on Wednesday morning. It is calculated that the voyage will take from three to four consecutive days. All along the line of the river (He towns and villages are in a state of excitement over the announcement of the frip, and extensive proparations are made to give the great swimmer a hearty greeting as he passes. At Duquesne Point, Pittsburg, the Captain will land, after shooting under the many bridges that span the water. At Kittanning the Hearato correspondent will join him in the water and make avoyage for a few miles, landing at Pittsburg.

THE RECENT CONFIRMATIONS.

MESSES, MERRITT AND BURT WEIGHED DOWN

Collector Merritt and Naval Officer Burt were at their respective offices early yesterday morning and attended to their duties as if they had not just gone through one of the most trying ordeals on the recent political record. It is an astonishing fact that during the pendency of the confirmation of Collector Mer ritt very few of his friends called at his office to

ing the pendency of the confirmation of Collector Merritt very few of his friends called at his office to cheer him up. This was entirely changed yesterday. Scarcely were the doors of the Custom House open for business when a host of gentlemen arrived and offered their congratulations to General Merritt on his success. "We were sure of your confirmation, General, and never doubted it for one moment." This was the salutation the Collector received with a cordial shake of the hand from many persons who twenty-four hours previous almost prayed for the old regime to be reinstated.

A Hanato representative called upon Collector Merritt during the day and found him busity engaged in signing official documents, but he answered questions asked him by a number of gentlemen at his side. He remarked that he should now be able to attend to the public business with more exactness and better assistance than while working under an unconfirmed appointment. "You see," said the Collector, "that while the subordinates apparently perform all their duties they do not dispusy that zeal which should characterize them and to which they were accustomed to under the old administration. I have made very few, if any, remevals from office, for three reasons:—First, I did not want to cripple the service. Second, as I am a strict advocate or the civil service reform, i would not displace an official except for cause. Third, Had I made any removals it would have been taken by my opponents as a direct blow against them." Among the callers on the Collector were Mr. John Jay, President of the famous Jay Commission: Congressman-elect Levi P. Morton, General Henry A. Barnum and many others.

Naval Officer Silas W. Burt also received the congratulations of many of his friends and also of his entire stoff of employees, with whom he has been pleasantly associated as Deputy and Compredier for about eight years past. General Graham, Surveyor of the Port, paid his respects to the two recently confirmed officers shortly after his arrival at his office, a

A CRAZY CLERGYMAN.

THE REV. DR. DAVID SUITPHEN, OF NEW UTRECHT, L. I., MADDENED BY MUCH STUDY -HE ESCAPES FROM HIS HOME AFTER MID-NIGHT - PROBABLE RESTORATION TO REASON. A social sensation of no ordinary character has been the topic of quiet conversation in the little vil-lage of New Utrecht, Long Island, for a week past, but until recently was kept from the public by the strenuous efforts of the family of the Rev. Dr. David S. Sutphen. This gentleman, who has been for a dozen years the pastor of the New Utrecht Reformed Dutch Church, on Tuesday last was stricken with insanity in consequence of long continued overwork, and now lies in the house of his physician and friend, Dr. Frederick C. De Mund, whence he is to be removed as soon as it shall be deemed safe to the asylum for the insane at Morristown, N. J.

a graduate of Rutgers College, New Brunswick. Hav-ing chosen the ministry as a profession he received a call from the New Utrecht Church before he had completed his studies. He accepted it, and during the twelve years he has been there no difficulty has ever arisen between him and his people. He was more than popular, being fairly beloved by them all. He was an eloquent man, and social favorite of attractive personal appearance and was exceedingly active in his pastoral work. His over two hundred years old, and under his charge i

has increased in numbers and prosperity, as revival of religious interest some two years ago having added considerable to its membership. He received a salary of \$2,000 a year, and an annual donation brought his income to \$2,300 or \$2,400, exclusive of the rent of the pretty and neatly furnished parsonage which he occupied. He married, about toff years ago, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Folkenms, of Newark, and five children have been born to him, of whom one is dead. His wife is as much of a favorite as himself, and their lives were, to all appearances, blessed far beyond the ordinary lot of country elergymen.

The Sutphen, when at college, was a very hard student, spending more of his nights in study than in sleep, and begrading the increased rapidly and the results of the property of the country of the custom and the studied oven the statement of the custom and the church granted him the custom and the church granted him the custom and the church granted him the custom services of the studied oven the statement of the custom and the church granted him the custom services of the country spent the time in some mountain resort. Last summer, his need of rost being apparently greater than usual, they sent him ways for two months, which were spent among the White Mountains, the clergyman returning in the fall greatly strengthened. Resuming his old habits, however, he speedily lost his strength again, and began seriously to fear that his brain would give way. Some mounts ago he consulted Dr. R. Fleet Speir, of Brooklyn, but even under his physician's advice would not rehnquish his habits of excessive study.

A week ago last Sunday he preached from the text—"Echold what manner of love the Father has bestowed upon us that we should be called the some of his parishioners, who look upon him as an always eloquent speaker, as help some of his parishioners, who look upon him as an always eloquent speaker, as they some of his parishioners, who look upon him as an always eloquent speaker, as they some of his parishioners, who

reply. "It's I, and I'm a raving maniae. For God's sake come down and save me for the sake of my little family."

Hurrying down, he threw open the door and Dr. Sutphen came in. He was, Dr. De Mund says, in a state of terrible excitement, the perspiration standing in great beads all over his face and neck, and his bare feet cut and bleeding and covered with mud. He said, "You must take care of me, I am crazy. I always thought I was going to die of consumption, but now I am sure I am going mad. I have a great secret to tell you first, though." "What is that," said Dr. De Mund, thinking to calm him by conversation as he rapidly prepared a sedative draugit. "Why," replied the clergyman, "the derangement of the mind is exactly the opposite to the decay of the body."

STRUGGLING WITH A MADMAN.

Deranged as he was his one anxiety was to receive medical treatment, and he swallowed the medicine without questioning and submitted to be put into a warm bed, where he lay quiet for a few minutes. Mrs. De Mund and her mother had both been roused and had come in to assist the doctor, and suddenly, as the latter's back was turned, the unhappy patient sprang out of bed, saving, "I must go, now." He started for the door, and, had not Dr. De Mund caught him in his powerful arms, he would have escaped into the night again. As it was, a struggle ensued in which for a few moments it was doubtful who would be the victor. The physician is by far the stronger man of the two, but he was at that time unable to master his patient until they had wrestled and tugged at each other up and down through two or three rooms. At length, however, with the sid of the two women Dr. Sutphen was forced into bed again, and the sedative draught after a time began to work.

Since that time ghe has improved somewhat. He has had a number of lucid intervats in which he recognizes fully his position and condition and expresses the warmest graftinde for the cree and attention he is receiving. The most of the time, however, he is raving, and talks on all imagina

however, he is raving, and talks on all imaginable subjects in the most incoherent manner. He subjects in the most incoherent manner. He quotes a great deal of Scripture and argues knotty points of theology with himself in the most launentably disjointed way, and sings his favorite hymns. Only once has he attempted since the might of his subject to leave his present quarters, starting up in a great hurry one day while Mr. T. M. Hegeman was watching beside him, saying "I must go home now." He started for the door, but was brought back with comparative case.

He is watched hight and day by his wife and members of the Consistory of his church, and is to be taken to the asylum as soon as it is safe. Dr. Spear has visited him during his illness and confirms the diagnosis made by Dr. De Mund, which is that the case is one purely of nervous prostration arising from overwork and consequent exhaustion. Both physicians believe that with proper care and rest the patient will recover in time.

"THE RIVER OF DEATH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--The BERALD of this date contains a brief article entitled "The River of Death," which details the baptism of an invalid in a river near West Palmyra-

Lebanon county, Pa., yesterday.

The account states that Mrs. Martin Bowman, an The account stakes that Mrs. Martin Bowman, an aged invalid, expressed a desire to be baptized. When told that the water was frozen she demanded that the ice should be broken, which was done. She seems to have been so weak that she had to be carried to the river in a chair. The Rev. Mr. Hertzle conducted the ceremonial and immersed this aged invalid in the frozen current three times. When she was raised the third time she is said to have resembled a corpuse. third time she is said to have resembled a corpse, and when carried to the shore everybody thought her dead. A frightful scene is said to have followed, the husband rolling in the snow in his bitter anguish and the oir being loud with lamentation. The ac-

and the sir being loud with lamentation. The account concludes with the to be expected intelligence that she is now lying at the point of death.

Without venturing to say aught against the doctrines of a most respectable denomination, which number among its adherents many intelligent people, but which permits the happening of the revolting spectacle above described, it is a question whether the law should not interfere to prevent the recurrence of such a religious immonistion.

These are called days of civilization and of humanity, but there is no civilization and no humanity and no behest of any rational religion which calls for such a bitter sacrifice. This case is not an isolated

one; nay, it is a very common one, and it may be profitable to inquire briefly whether the law has the power to prevent such religious sacrifices. We think it has, and upon distinguished authority.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Reynolds, plaintiff in error, w. United States, commonly called the Polygamy case, decided therein, Chief Justice Waite writing the opinion, that the provision of the federal statute (R. S., sec. 5,32) forbidding blyamy in the Territories of the United States is constitutional and valid, and those who make polygamy a part of their religion are not excepted from its operation.

In the able and logical opinion of the Chief Justice he uses the following arguments, which may certainly be applied with irresistible force to the case in point. He says:—

"Laws are made for the government of actions, and, while they cannot interfere with mere religious belief and opinions, they may with practices. Suppose one believed that human sacrifices were a necessary part of religious worship; would it be seriously contended that the civil government under which he lived could not interfere to prevent a sacrifice? Or if a wife religiously believed it was her duty to burn harself upon the funeral pile of her dead husband, would it be beyond the power of the civil government to prevent her carrying her belief into practice?"

And he concludes in citing the celebrated Wag-

And he concludes in citing the celebrated Wag-staff case, which created so great a stir in England, where the parents of a sick child who omitted to call in medical attendance because of their religious belief were held not to be guilty of manshaughter, the child having died from want of proper medical attendance; but at the same time it was held in that case that the result would have been otherwise had the child been actu-ally starved to death by the pyrents under the notion that it was their religious duty to abstain from giv-ing it food.

ally starved to death by the pyrents under the notion that it was their religious duty to abstain from giving it food.

"But when the offence consists of a positive act, which is knowingly done," concludes the Chief Justice, "it would be dangerous to hold that the offender might escape punishment because he religiously behaved the law which he had broken ought never to have been made. No case, we believe, can be found that has gone so for."

Should this woman die it is apparent that a clear case of manishaughter is presented under the above decision, for the act was positive and knowingly done. It is as complete a case of immolation and sacrifice as the Suttee or the casing of infants to the sacred alligators in the Ganges. It is capitateally an act which conflicts with our laws and civilization as much as the Juggernaut would. It is to be deplored, and it is also to be hoped that the good sense and intelligence of so refined and cultured a body of men as the majority of the incumbents of the Baptist clergy are, will make it their business to prevent a recurrence of this West Palmyra horror, without the interposition of fact justitus.

New York, Feb. 4, 1879.

CELESTIAL DINING.

A MONGOLIAN MENU IN MOTT STREET-CELE BRATION OF THE PAST NEW YEAR'S DAY-THE

All the Celestial observances were properly had, and a great many fireworks were surreptitiously burned. Still there loitered in the brain of Mr. Tom Lee, presiident of the Chinese society in this city, whose headstreet, an idea that there was some deference due to the day in which Americans should participate. And so it came about that a dinner was arranged to take place yesterday afternoon, at which a Henald reporter was one of the invited guests. The others were one of our prominent officials; Ed. E. Price, counsellor for the Chinese colony in New York; Colonel George H. Hart, Augustus P. Sutherland, Emil M. onel Georga H. Hart, Augustus P. Sutherland, Emil M. Blum and W. C. Southwick. The cloth was spread at about five o'clock in the front room of the house of Tom Lee, which adjoins his business office. Nothing could be neater than the appurtenances of the display. The light of the gas jets fell upon genuine silver, and lift up pictures that are rare. Everywhere was the idea of neatness. As the guests entered a silent Chinese servant took hats and costs into an inner room. The celerity and quietude with which all the preliminary arrangements and, in fact, the entire affairs of the evening, were conducted formed one of the most striking characteristics of the oceasion. Cigars came uncalled for, and while the smoke floated laxily about the last touches were put to the dinner.

dinner.

A CHINESE FEAST.

It would be folly to attempt to describe the marvellous dishes that were presented Mr. Tom Lee and his friends. The HERALD reporter size a little of each, and can conscientiously pronounce all of them good. Bewildered somewhat by what he had read in travel books of the gastronomic peculiarities of the Chinese he somewhat nervously set to work at the end of the dinner to assertain, if possible, what he had assisted in consuming. When the cook overcame that beafulness which all good cooks have he entered into conversation and the following bill of fare was made out:—

Maccaroni Soup.

Mayonnalse of White Fish.
Bonel Turker Product.

Chicken Saute, at a crone, with Green Herbs.
Sweethersad, with Green Fest.
Saimt of Duck, with turry of Rice.
Roast Partridge, with Dried Mushrooms.
Chinese Oysters.
Chinese Oysters.
Chinese Orsters.
Chinese Orsters.

Chinese Orsters.

Chinese Orsters.

Chinese Orsters.

Chinese Orsters.

Chinese Orsters.

Chinese Orsters.

Chinese Orsters.

Ty Chee Chicken Legs, Branded.
Citron. Spiced Ornness.

Ty Chee (fruit ants.) Dried Candied Citron Fruit.

Proserved Linus.

Liquous.

Rice Wine (Act Chow).
Rose Wine (Moi qui Lew).

Chanpages.

This bill of fare is not built systematically as such things obtain in society, and no doubt it will rather surprise Miss Juliet Corson, but it is jotted down as it actually occurred and as actually disappeared.

AFFER THE DISNEE.

The Chinese are not a talkative race, and a Chinese mother-in-law must be a jewel. It took a great deal of ingenuity to get them started, but finally a rippling conversation was gotten up between the Celestial gentlemen prosent, whose names are Tom Lee, Alia Lee, Lee Quay and Lee Hem. By the merest glance at this list it will be seen that the Lee family has a big pull in China.

When the table was cleared away and tea was brought—some one remarking that no one but a green chinaman ever drank anything else than black tea—the musical apparatus was produced and the company were treated to an Oriental concert. It was difficult for the reporter to discriminate, because they sounded somewhat alike. So far as the reporter could ascertain one of these compositions lasts for about eighteen hundred measures. On the third hundredth he took his leave.

CONTESTED REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the County Republican Central Committee met again last evening in Republican Hali in West Thirty-third street, Mr. Frederick Gedney in the chair. The contests in the Eighth and Eighteenth Assembly districts were taken up and written and oral evidence was received. In the Eighth the following are the contestants for seats as delegates in the Central Committee—Henry C. Atwood, William L. Wemmell, Joseph Bagot, Frank de Guble, Jr., George F. Gminder, William Wiegandt, John Booth, Fred Gugel, Jr., Jacob Messer and William Martin. The charges were six in number. Some of them were scaredly supported by the evidence. The one upon which the case rested for its chief strength was to the effect that, while democrats were permitted to vote at the primary election, many republicans were excluded from the polishancher was based upon article 14 of the constitution of the committee, which provides that no one holding an ordical position sinall be cligible for membership, and it was directly aimed at Mr. John J. O'Isrien. Another hearing will be given on Thursday, in order to afford an opportunity to present evidence in support of a charge that there was considerable repeating at the primary.

The contest in the Eighteenth district was made by Mr. Christopher Pullman and Mr. F. B. Nugent, supported by affidavits by Robert Ellis, John Fullman, Joseph O'Carroli and William Arnold, all nembers of the Eighteenth District Republican Association, who allege that they had counted the votes after the canvassers and bad found the result to be as follows—Pullman, 182; F. B. Sugent, 157; D. Millikin, 130; J. R. Lawrence, 163. The canvassers, however, had announced the election of Millikin and Lawrence, Bernard Biglin testified on behalf of the two latter gentlemen.

On Thursday evening the contest in the Fifteenth Assembly district will be heard, and a lively scene is anticipated. Republican Central Committee met again last even

JERSEY CITY DEMOCRATS.

Since the last November election in Jersey City, at which the democrats, usually successful by heavy majorities, experienced a Waterloo in the loss of majorities, experienced a Waterloo in the loss of their Congressman, Sheriff, six Assemblymen and one Coroner, efforts have been made by prominent democrats to oust the Democratic General Committee, at whose door the dereat was laid. Exsenator Charles H. Winfield organized the Democratic Union, and other prominent democrats organized another combination, both opposing the General Committee. Recently a meeting of democrats was held in the Catholic Institute for the purpose of devising a method or bringing all the opposing forces together. United States Senator John R. McPherson presided, and it was decided to request the General Committee to reeign. The committee did so a week ago, and yesterday Senator McPherson named a provisional committee to act until a new general committee can be elected.

"ALWAYS WITH YOU."

The Herand has received from "M. S. L.," \$4, for the denoral Fund; from "C. E. F.," \$5, for Julia Welsh, No. 423 East Nineteenth street; \$5 for Anna M. Schoonmaker, No. 284 West Fourth street; \$5 for Mrs. Lovell, No. 26 Broome street; \$10 for Mile. Venturolli, the daneous, from "Potomac,"

THE DEBT-BURDENED CITY.

No Change in the Position of Affairs in Elizabeth.

STORMY SCENE IN THE COUNCIL

beth, N. J., yesterday of efforts being made in Tren-ton to reduce the city to some sort of territorial condition, the same as Memphis, the only city in the United States which, like Elizabeth, is unable to this rumor was the introduction of a bill in the Leg-islature taking from the City Council of Elizabeth lodging it directly in the hands of the School Boarl. A bill to that effect was introduced yesterday by Assemblyman Stiles. In the meantime Presi-dent Rankin has issued a manifesto to the good citi-zens of Elizabeth, asking them not to hold the School Board responsible for the non-payment of obliga-tions since October 1, this non-payment being at-tributed by him simply to "the financial condition of the city," and he is emphatic in declaring that upon their shoulders does not rest the responsibility or the non-payment of the teachers and creditors o the Board.

In so far as the taxpayers of Elizabeth will very shortly be called upon to provide the money for the city's liabilities considerable controvery has arisen; in regard to the actual valuation of Elizabeth city property, the more so as those in authority differ mate-rially as to the figures placed upon real estate in this many as to the ngures placed upon real estate in this unfortunate city. In order to get an accurate estimate of this property a number of leading citizens called yesterday upon Mr. Oliver Pierce, a gentleman who for years has been a member of the Board of Assessnor years has been a member of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes, and who is considered an expert by all parties. Mr. Plerce declared emphatically that the property of Elizaboth all told, including Quality Hill (Denmock Hill), was not over \$15,000,000; that while some portions of the city property might be more valuable other parts were less so.

phatically that the property of Elizabeth all told, including Quality Hill (Demmock Hill), was not over \$15,000,000; that while some portions of the city property might be more valuable other parts were less so.

In a subsequent interview with the Herald reporter Mr Pierce said:—"There have been men in the real estate business here who have told your financial institutions in New York that this was an El Dorado. Hence several companies have loaned money on property now not worth the face of the mortgages. These institutions comprise some of the leading insurance companies, and I am serry to say they have had to buy in a goodly number of these residences under foreclosure sale. The Equitable Life now paints the houses it owns in a peculiar lead color, so that in walking along our streets and avenues you can tell exactly the houses on which this concern originally loaned money. The painter who told meet this less than two months ago said he was then engaged in painting five such houses. Now, to give you an idea of how things have been going on here, I cast refer you to the time when I was an assessor. Shortly after the great wooden pavements were laid, while making our assessments, we paid a visit along the newly laid roads, and then found water on both sides of the wooden pavement. I asked our president if he would assess the adjoining property foot by foot at the value of the road, and he ridiculed the idea. These roads wan far into the country, where there was not a house wit in sight, and they are all curbed and guttered. On Quality Hill (so called because only people of quality reside there), a house originally belonging to the president of the defunct Third Avenue Savings. Bank, in New York, was mortgaged to various companies for \$61,000. This very spring the property has been sold for \$8,000. Another house in the Elghth ward of this city, mortgaged to New York companies for \$61,000. This very spring the property has been sold for \$8,000. Another house in the Elghth ward of this city, mortgaged to various c

man's motion.

Mr. DUNN—I said "a certain class of politicians."

If the gentleman considers himself among that class and the cap fits him, let him wear it. (Great applause in the lobby.)

OBITUARY.

MES. FREDERICK A. WARD.

The death of Mrs. Frederick A. Ward removes from Brooklyn's social and fiterary circles one of their rightest ornaments. Mrs. Ward was forty-nine years of age, a native of Vermont and a daughter of the late General Roland Smith. Early in life she went to live in Brooklyn, and when Professor Gray founded the Brooklyn Heights Institute Miss Smith was one of his most valued teachers. While teaching she made the acquaintance of the late Grenville T. Jenks, then a young lawyer at the lar or which he subsequently became an acknowledged leader, and married him in 1852. A large family was the result of this union, and the founding of a home which soon became the resort of the best people of the city. Mr. Jenks died auddenly in Saratoga in 1870, while Mrs. Jenks was travelling in Europe. Shortly after her return she married, in 1871, Mr. Ward, her husbend's partner. Mrs. Ward's tastes were refined, her information was extensive and her literary habits severe. In the Church she was active and among the poor she was heipful. She suffered much from a bronchial affection, which on Wednesday last assume! a pneumoniac form, ending rather unexpectedly in her death yesterday morning.

Captain John A. W. Clarvoe, of the Washington Detective Corps, died last night after an illness of several weeks. Yesterday morning his physiciana considered him so much improved that he was allowed to leave his residence, and he visited Police Headquarters, where he said that he thought he Headquarters, where he said that he thought he would be able to resume his duties this week. Captain Clarvoe was one of the first men appointed on the Metropolitan Police force and was recognized as an efficient officer. As a reward for the faithful performance of his duties he was transferred to the detective corps, and was further promoted to be chief. The latter position he occupied about three years. He frequently worked up cases for the United States government, and in every instance he was successful. At the time of the safe burglary conspiracy he was charged with being a party to it, but some years afterward the cloud was removed to a great extent by a rigid investigation into his conduct. He was about forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

WILLOUGHBY G. BUTLER. Willoughby G. Butler, an architect and master builder, died suddenly while at breakfast yesterday morning, at his residence in Portsmouth, Vs. He had just got ready to start for Savannah, Ga., where he was building a Catholic cathedral.

GENERAL DELGADO. A despatch from Panama announces the death of General Delgado, a former President of Panama and of the State of Cundinamarca.

EX-JUDGE MONROE. Ex-Judge Monroe, a prominent lawyer of Columbia county, Pa., died at Catawissa yesterday morning.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. Dr. Edward F. Arnoux, who last week made such a

Dr. Edward F. Arnoux, who last week made such a startling confession before the Board of Supervisors of Richmond county, was yesterday admitted to \$2,000 bail by Judge Westervolt. It is said that on last Saturday Dr. Arnoux endeavored to prevent his arraignment in court by shielde. It appears that he took a dose of laudanum, after which he called on a clergymna and told of his swallowing the poison. After a great deal of persuasion, the minister succeeding in getting Dr. Arnoux to go with him to the residence of Dr. Catroll, where, through the medium of a stomach pump, the laudanum was removed and the unfortunate man's life saved.